

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Recognizing the Vatican

After 116 years the United States has again established full diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is a sensible and overdue move, one anticipated last month when Congress ended a ban that had been imposed — in a burst of anti-papal feeling after the American Civil War — against funding full diplomatic representation at the Holy See. American presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt have recognized a practical requirement to send a personal representative to take advantage of the formidable diplomatic resources of the Vatican, to which more than 100 nations accord the formal status of a sovereign state. The pronouncement of Pope John Paul II has confirmed for many Americans the desirability of such a step.

In political circles there appears to be general acceptance of the step, plus a certain awareness that to express reservations is to risk being misunderstood. There is, nonetheless, a strong current of unhappiness among some liberal as well as conservative Protestant church groups.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican sounds purely political. The diplomatic arguments for doing it are thin. The arguments against it are hardly stronger, but they are deeply felt by millions of Americans. So why revive such a contentious issue? We suspect that Richard Wirthlin's polling for the White House indicated that, on balance, it's a political winner.

Diplomatic relations with Rome are not a legal issue. Although they were cut off by statute in 1867, to step with Italy's unification, that law was repealed last year.

Nor is there much of a constitutional issue. Fundamentalist opponents of recognizing the Vatican say that recognition violates the separation of church and state spelled out in the first 10 words of the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Those words prohibit establishment of an official church, but not diplomatic ties to Rome or Mecca or anywhere else. President Reagan has no thought of opening the door to an official state religion.

His administration makes a practical argument for recognition: It will supposedly provide better access to the Vatican's worldwide contacts and information. A bigger staff in Rome will be better able to engage the Vatican bureaucracy, but that is a thin argument. Con-

sider the much greater advantage of diplomatic relations with places like Cuba and North Vietnam, which remain unrecognized because Washington doesn't like their governments.

What the question of Vatican relations comes down to, finally, is domestic politics — and at one level the politics would seem to militate against recognition. Mainstream Protestants seem less alarmed about full recognition than when President Truman tried it three decades ago; but fundamentalists, a growing force, oppose it. Some Jews are cool to the idea, remembering that the pope embraced Yasser Arafat but refused to recognize Israel.

Most interesting, the reaction of the American Catholic hierarchy has been lukewarm. The bishops may see some similarity of interest between a president angered by their bishops' stand on nuclear weapons and a pope dissatisfied with the American church's discipline.

Mr. Reagan is presumably banking on recognition of the Vatican as a vote-getter among America's 52 million Roman Catholics, and hoping that it is not so offensive to his natural constituents among conservative Protestants that they will abandon him.

The operative word, in short, is not constitutionality or religion or diplomacy. It is, in this election year, arithmetic.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mondale and the Deficit

Like most candidates who do not currently hold office, Walter Mondale is free to criticize those who do — and he does, occasionally in vitriolic terms. He lambastes the Reagan administration's 10 percent income tax cuts, and then comes back and says that John Glenn's proposed 10 percent income tax surcharge is "regressive." He says the Reagan administration is "getting away with murder" on the deficits, and that he would cut the deficit, whatever its size, in half. That sounds good, but the question remains: How?

Mr. Mondale is the candidate who proclaims, "I am ready to be president." He argues that he alone has the experience and knowledge needed to govern. But, like most candidates, he has not got down to uncomfortable specifics yet. True, he has spelled out some ways by which he would cut the deficit: by trimming defense and farm spending, for example, and putting in a hospital cost containment plan similar to one rejected during the Carter years. All these things might be feasible and might help. But even Mr. Mondale admits they are not enough: "We need more revenues." And the specifics he comes up with — capping the third year of the tax cut, repealing indexation — yield only nickels and dimes for deficit-cutting in 1985 or 1986.

Yet Mr. Mondale has given tantalizing hints as to what he would favor: a "simplified" progressive tax system, with "equal treatment," that would promote savings and investment and "does not lead to tax shuffles of paper assets." He hints strongly that he would increase the corporate income tax, which has almost faded from existence thanks to the 1981 tax cut bill. It sounds good — maybe too good to be true. As a former member of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Mondale knows that when you get down to drafting a tax law, you have to make difficult choices and beat powerful interests. No one expects a candidate to draft a tax statute. But a candidate who bases his campaign on knowledge and competence can reasonably be expected to indicate how he would resolve some of the difficult choices.

This is a candidate who stands well ahead of his rivals in primary polls and who is the favorite of most political insiders. But sooner or later he will win ordinary people's votes. Last fall Mr. Mondale found it in time to tell a group of businessmen that "over the last three years most of us to this room received more tax cuts than we needed." He has done more already than Mr. Reagan has to say how the deficit could be cut. Having criticized the Glenn tax program, he is prepared to say what the Mondale tax program would be?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Zhao Skirts the Danger Zones

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has been careful not to tread on any sensitive toes during his official visit to the United States. There are several major areas of disagreement, but Mr. Zhao has carefully skirted the danger zones. If he wanted to be could have provoked a major diplomatic row over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the Reagan administration's attitude toward Taiwan generally.

Despite China's alignment with the Third World nations in its attacks on U.S. policy, most notably in the Middle East, Washington and Beijing have much to agree about. They are in accord in Indochina, Afghanistan.

—The Bangkok Post.

America has a strong strategic interest in good relations with China, not least because Beijing perceives Russia as being the "threat of

Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

FROM OUR JAN. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: King Edward Visits Spain
MADRID — The report that King Edward is shortly to meet King Alfonso in Vigo gives rise to considerable bitterness in the Madrid press at the fact that the former has so long delayed paying an official visit to Spain. Under the heading "International Discrepancy," "El País" says that King Alfonso's marriage to a British princess has added little to British friendliness towards Spain. "King Edward's rapid visits to King Alfonso and Casanova and San Sebastian cannot be considered sufficient. Until King Edward officially visits Madrid, the Republicans cannot but resent Britain's courtesy to Spain, who helped her to victory over her rival, France, in the Peninsular War."

1934: A Senator Criticizes France
WASHINGTON — Senator William E. Borah has announced that he would support a bill penalizing foreign nations which have defaulted in debt payments by outlawing future financing by them in the United States, when the Senate considers the bill next week. Despite the Idaho Republican's support, the bill, which hits directly at France, is expected to fail. "The only proposal regarding debts," the senator declared, "is how best to deal with the subject and to deal effectively with the amounts due, which are becoming very large. We are entitled under all the rules of equity and justice to payment of debts which belong to the taxpayers of the United States."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 38 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1200. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directors of publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Ass.: Alain Lecour, 34-36 Avenue de l'Europe, Hong Kong Tel. 2-385618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKenzie, 63 London Avenue, London NW1 2AA. Tel. 01-5802009.

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Compteur Particulier No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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When a Democrat Wants Bipartisan Government

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Theodore C. Sorensen, who served as special counsel and principal speechwriter for President Kennedy, has come up with a remarkable idea. In a book called "A Different Kind of Presidency: A Proposal for Breaking the Political Deadlock," to be published later this month, he argues that "the time has arrived in this country for a temporary bipartisan grand coalition of national unity."

Mr. Sorensen proposes:

- A president and vice president of opposite parties, each agreeing in advance to serve one term only and to decline all partisan activities.

- A cabinet and sub-cabinet equally divided between the parties.

- A "small but experienced bipartisan White House staff acting as a unifying force in government."

- A presidential advisory council of elder statesmen.

- A council of economic cooperation and coordination, "harmonizing the practices of private interests."

- A joint executive-congressional delegation to the Soviet-American arms reduction talks.

- And "a return to politics as usual" at the end of four years."

The drastic remedy of a temporary coalition government is needed, Mr. Sorensen says, to end the "gridlock" that has kept America from dealing with the nuclear arms race, runaway deficits, the decline of the U.S. competitive position in the world, the threat of trade wars, the rise of Third World debt and the grave instability he sees in neighboring Mexico.

Unless these problems are solved in the next five years, Mr. Sorensen says, we "risk unacceptable consequences." Yet "every one of these problems is a political minefield that no political party and no branch of government can dare to cross alone."

Thus the need for a coalition government, such as Abraham Lincoln established when he invited Democrat Andrew Johnson to join him on the National Union ticket during the Civil War election of 1864.

There are compelling reasons to question Mr. Sorensen's novel scheme. The suspension of partisanship involves almost "that willing suspension of disbelief" which Coleridge said "constitutes poetic faith."

Mr. Sorensen seems a bit uncertain himself just when a would-be president should reveal his coalition government plan. He says the suggestion could come as early as the outset of a campaign or as late as Inauguration Day. In the latter case, he concedes, the elected vice president would have to be persuaded to step down in favor of an opposition-party appointee.

The real problem is not the awkwardness and inherent implausibility of such a scheme. It is the underlying assumption that somewhere out there, just beyond the reach of partisans, are those fine rational solutions, just waiting to be put into effect by high-minded people.

The reality is different. As John F. Kennedy said in the 1960 campaign, "Mr. Nixon and I both want peace. All Americans do. We both want to put an end to the arms race, and the possibility of a nuclear holocaust. But we do disagree, and we disagree very fundamentally, on the nature and purpose of that. But the outgoing of response to self-proclaimed intellectuals to his recent declarations denouncing 'Red fascism' and extolling democracy shows that something fundamental has happened. Mr. Mondale has been thanked for saying out loud what we've all been thinking under our breath," as a lifelong leftist writer put it.

Jean Daniel, editor of the pro-Socialist weekly

parties to govern in both foreign and domestic affairs. He has defended those principles for three years in office, against all criticisms.

Now, as the election approaches, some of his critics, lacking an equal degree of confidence in their own principles, are taking refuge in the myth of "nonpartisan solutions."

John B. Anderson, who challenged Mr. Reagan in the 1980 Republican primaries and in the general election and lost badly both times, now promotes a new National Unity Party.

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TPC, CCCT, SIGIEP or CCEA?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — How is international economic policy made in the Reagan administration? I have been putting this question to senior officials.

According to Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's economic council, there are basic "ground rules" that all of the "players" understand and apply. But the players include most key administration officials, from the secretaries of state, treasury and defense on down. And the working committees, some of which overlap, spell out a most confused alphabet soup.

The administration believes that trade barriers should be reduced. That ground rule gives the trade ambassador, Bill Brock — who heads a Trade Policy Committee (TPC) — his general guidance, Mr. Feldstein said.

But there is also a Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT) headed by the president with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, the real boss as chairman of the task force. Often Mr. Brock and Mr. Baldrige disagree, a recent case being Mr. Baldrige's support for more protection for domestic textile producers, against opposition from Mr. Brock. Mr. Baldrige won.

Mr. Brock also lost to Mr. Baldrige's insistence on setting up a Department of International Trade and Industry, presumably modeled on Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Mr. Brock regards the DITI proposal, out yet passed by Congress but supported by Mr. Reagan, as protectionism.

There is an ongoing dispute between Mr. Baldrige and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who wants tighter controls on sensitive exports — computers to China, for example — than does Mr. Baldrige.

Some think the top-ranking acronym in the soup is SIGIEP — the Senior Inter-Government Group on International Economic Policy, chaired by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Secretary George Shultz is the vice-chairman.

It was SIGIEP that debated U.S. policy on the Siberian gas pipeline for Europe, and also whether or not to be generous with subsidized aid to developing countries through the World Bank. Mr. Shultz had his way on the pipeline, winning against Mr. Weinberger, but he lost to Mr. Regan on the aid question.

As the top man in the SIGIEP, another guiding principle, according to Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel, is that the United States will not undertake to intervene in foreign exchange markets to prop up the dollar or pull it down, except in rare cases when markets are "disorderly." Basic decisions, Mr. Sprinkel said, are made by Mr. Regan and himself.

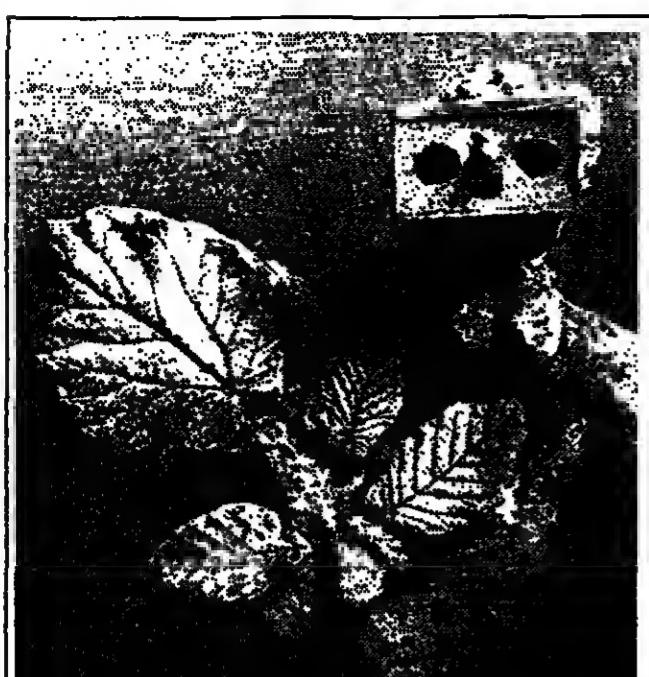
But questions relating to the dollar are also discussed in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA), whose pro-chairman is Secretary Regan. The CCEA's domain is domestic economics, but the lines are sometimes blurred.

Issues such as the huge debt

owed by the developing countries are handled by SIGIEP, although many of its critics contend that the Reagan administration failed to appraise the extent of the debt problem until confronted with the possibility early in 1982 of a default by Mexico. That looked like a threat to the health of some big American banks. But the major players in this case were two non-administration men, Chairman Paul Volcker of the Fed and the managing director of the IMF, Jacques de Larosière.

Finally there is the State Department, where three top officials are economists by trade, not professional diplomats. — "Secretary Shultz, Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam and Undersecretary Allen Wallis. Perhaps more than anyone else in the Reagan government, Mr. Shultz understands the key interconnections between foreign policy and economic policy, and subordinates tries to spread the gospel."

ARTS / LEISURE

**Picasso's Sculpture**

Pablo Picasso's prodigious output of paintings is well-known, but he also turned out a vast amount of plastic work. A selection of more than 600 of his sculptures, already shown in West Berlin, is on view at the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle through Jan. 29. Here are two examples from the exhibition, which was organized by Walter Spiess, in cooperation with the Musée Picasso in Paris.

**Art Festival at Los Angeles Olympics Will Include 400 Events**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Tickets went on sale Friday for the 10-week Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival, which will feature artists from 23 countries. The festival will open June 1.

Billed as one of the largest cultural festivals ever held in the United States, it will include 400 performances by 76 music, dance, and theater companies, the commissioning of 10 immense murals that will be visible from the Los Angeles freeway, a film festival and 22 art shows, including one at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art of French Impressionist landscape paintings from the Louvre.

Through Aug. 12, there will be performances by the Britain's Royal Opera of Covent Garden, so its first visit to the United States, the United States debuts of four dance companies, including West Germany's Pina Bausch Wuppertaler Tanztheater, on a stage planted with live grass that the dancers wear during the performance; Shakespeare in English (The Royal Shakespeare Company), French (Le Théâtre du Soleil), and Italian (Piccolo Teatro di Milano); nude male dancers tied by their feet to cables and covered with white powder (Japan's Sankaijuku); and a play about the winners of gold medals in the 1932 Olympics to be

staged in the Beverly Hills High School swimming pool (Nightfire, of northern California).

Three-and-a-half years ago, Robert Fitzpatrick, the festival's director and president of the California Institute of Arts, began a talent search, telephoning friends around the world and asking, "What have you seen in the last two years that stunned you, irritated you, or provoked you, and that you're still thinking about?"

The result, Fitzpatrick said last week, is that the Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival is "taking a lot of risks, particularly in the area of theater. We have a play with no actors and no audience done with a Sony Walkman: the Antenna Théâtre from northern California; 18-foot-high giant puppets performing 'The Hobbit'; Théâtre sans Fil from Quebec; a lot of foreign-language theater without translations, including 'The Trojan Women' in Japanese; Waseda Sho-Gekijo; and a carnival-vauville so full of outsidy that we had trouble finding a picture to use in the brochure: Brazil's Grupo de Teatro Macacina."

Rule 34 of the Olympics mandates some kind of cultural event. Fitzpatrick's first question to himself was, What went wrong in Munich, Montreal, and Mexico? They all tried to compete head-on with the sports, he concluded. "They had dance or theater opening at the same time as the opening ceremonies of the games. The bulk of our festival will come before the games open, particularly the theater, because theater requires preparation of the spirit."

The festival, like the 1984 summer Olympic Games, is being privately financed through the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee. The corporate sponsor is The Times-Mirror Corp., parent company of The Los Angeles Times. According to Fitzpatrick, \$5 million of the \$10.3 million cash outlay has been donated by The Times-Mirror. Ticket revenues are expected to bring in \$3 million to \$4 million, and the rest will come from a recording arrangement and sales of souvenirs and posters.

Fitzpatrick said that there will actually be \$20 million worth of projects, half of which will be financed by corporations and foreign governments. "For example," he said, "the French Impressionist show cost over \$1 million. We put up 10 percent. The French government paid for insurance and shipping, and IBM paid the rest."

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Latin Conference Urges Creditors To Sharply Ease Their Credit Terms

QUITO (Reuters) — Latin American nations urged Western creditors Friday to make sweeping changes to ease the burden of the region's \$310-billion foreign debt.

A document released by an organizer at the end of a conference held by 27 Latin American nations called for Western banks to drastically reduce interest rate surcharge margins and commissions on all of the West's new loans and rescheduling packages to Latin America.

It also recommended that Latin American nations allocate no more than a "reasonable percentage" of their export earnings to their debt-service payments. It said they should refuse to pay out more than this amount if it meant contracting local economies below "adequate" levels.

Lagos Would Back African Oil Group

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's new military government supports the idea of an informal association of African oil producers, according to the News Agency of Nigeria.

It quoted the chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, as saying the government would welcome such a grouping providing it did not work against the interests of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The military administration has pledged to continue Nigeria's membership in OPEC.

Brigadier Idiagbon was speaking at a meeting with the Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, in Lagos on Thursday, the agency said. Algeria and Libya are often at odds with other members of OPEC over price and production policies.

Carcas May Seek Debt Moratorium

CARACAS (AP) — Venezuela is likely to request a fifth moratorium on principal payments of its \$35-billion foreign debt due this year, according to the newly appointed finance minister, Manuel Aparicio.

Venezuela is seeking to renegotiate payment of as much as \$1.6 billion of the public sector debt due this year. The last moratorium matures Jan. 31, two days before the new president is inaugurated. Mr. Aparicio said he would meet with the current finance minister, Arturo Sosa, Friday.

Mr. Sosa said Thursday a request for another grace period was likely to be on the agenda.

Meanwhile, Herman Oyarzabal, a high ranking member of a debt commission, returned from a tour of some of the nation's 400 creditor banks, saying his reception had been lukewarm. He said creditors did not express concern with the change in government but said they were eager to resume the negotiation process.

Citicorp to Double Europe Services

LONDON (HT) — Citicorp plans to double the size of its consumer financial services business in Europe over the next three to five years. In particular the U.S. financial services giant has singled out France and Italy for significant further investment in branch development.

These plans were disclosed by John Reed, a vice chairman of Citicorp and head of the group's Worldwide Retail Banking Business, in an exclusive interview with Michael Lafferty, editor-in-chief of the fortnightly newsletter "Retail Banker International."

Mr. Reed said that the group's objective was to have its investments and profits spread out more with the significance of the various regions of the world.

"This means, for example, that in Europe we would expect to be making profits equivalent to those in the United States: in the Asia/Pacific region to be making somewhat less than in Europe, and so on."

Hanson Raises Bid for London Brick

LONDON (HT) — Hanson Trust PLC raised its takeover bid for London Brick PLC Friday night to £212 million (\$299 million) from £170 million.

Hanson, an industrial conglomerate, is offering 145 pence in cash per share, up from 120 pence, for Britain's largest maker of bricks. London Brick shares had closed Friday at 138 pence, up 5 pence from Thursday.

As an alternative to the cash bid, Hanson offered debentures convertible into Hanson shares beginning in 1988.

London Brick officials, who vigorously opposed the previous bid, were not immediately available for comment.

Gulf Discloses Suit by Mesa's Pickens

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Gulf Oil Corp. said Friday it is being sued by the Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr., over a shareholder vote authorizing the No. 5 oil company's corporate reorganization.

Gulf and Mr. Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas, have fought one of the biggest proxy battles in U.S. corporate history over the reorganization, designed to keep Mr. Pickens off the Gulf board.

"It's a sign of a poor loser that they choose to use baseless legal techniques to overturn the decision of the Gulf shareholders," a Gulf spokesman said. Pittsburgh-based Gulf said the suit was "without merit." Mesa officials were not available for immediate comment.

Warner Amex Reviews Cable TV Franchises

By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

that led to the shambles we find ourselves in?" Mr. Welch asked.

He said he had asked the city attorney to examine the remedies available to the city "in the event of a default or a material breach."

For Mr. Lewis, the former U.S. transportation secretary who managed a conflict with air traffic controllers two years ago, the decision represents the beginning of what is likely to be a prolonged and bitter feud with city governments in most of the seven large urban areas where Warner Amex holds franchises.

"We're the first ones facing up to the problems of big cities," Mr. Lewis said.

"I think this is a major change in the direction of cable television. I haven't talked to other people in the industry, but I hope they start looking at it in the same way. If they don't, they're ultimately all in trouble, which means cable television is in trouble."

We've learned that the promises we made in good faith cannot be fulfilled in a way that can make this a viable system long term," Mr. Lewis said. "We are not here to back out of this franchise if we can work it out."

But he acknowledged that abandoning Milwaukee and other systems is an option.

Warner Amex says it cannot make good on its commitment to build a two-way system, which would permit customers to send messages over cable, and for studios for local programming.

Robert Welch, director of Milwaukee's office of telecommunications, called the cutbacks "unconscionable affront to the people of this city." He said he has seen no evidence of the "unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances" that could justify renegotiation.

"Why should the people of Milwaukee be forced to pay for the kind of corporate mismanagement

M-1 Rose In Latest Period

Reuters
NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$300 million to a seasonally adjusted \$522 billion in the week ended Jan. 4, the Federal Reserve Bank said Friday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$521.5 billion from the \$522.1 billion originally reported. The four-week moving average of M-1 was at \$521.6 billion, compared with \$521.7 billion for the previous four weeks.

M-1 is the money measure that includes cash in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

The Fed said the broader M-2 measure rose \$10.1 billion in December to \$214.7 billion. M-3 was up \$13.8 billion at \$2599 trillion last month.

Separately, the Federal Reserve Board said it will release data on the M-1 and certain other monetary figures on Thursdays instead of Fridays starting Feb. 16.

The Fed said the data will remain consistent with a weekly ending on Monday, consistent with the new reporting cycle brought about by the shift to contemporaneous reserve accounting due to start Feb. 2.

The data "will be essentially unchanged in content," the Fed said.

The Fed also reported Friday U.S. banks had daily average net free reserves of \$209 million in the week ended Jan. 11.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$280 million, in contrast to the Fed's original report of a \$274-million net borrowed position.

A Fed spokesman told a press conference that before the last statement week began, the Fed expected operating factors and its foreign commitments would drain reserves from the banking system.

Reserves came out lower than expected, with two major misses in the Fed's projections.

Cash in circulation and treasury balances at the Fed were both higher than expected, and each drained about \$500 million from the system on a daily average basis.

Discount window borrowings were around \$200 million on Thursday and Friday, but rose to \$300 million on Monday and Tuesday and to \$2 billion on Wednesday.

On content, the Fed said the report on factors affecting bank reserves will undergo several changes.

The company said Friday that it will set up a new company, Dow Financial Services, incorporated in the United States, to better coordinate the fast-growing financial interests now supervised by Dow Banking Group, based in Switzerland.

The interests include merchant banking, leasing, factoring, fund management, consumer finance and trade-related finance. Apart from Switzerland, the group has interests in Britain, Hong Kong, Los Angeles and Citicorp already have done so. Prudential Bache Securities, a unit of Prudential.

In London, Dow is among dozens of foreign companies considering whether to buy stakes in stockbrokers. Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles and Citicorp already have done so. Prudential Bache Securities, a unit of Prudential.

Dow denied Swiss newspaper reports that the reorganization would involve offers by Dow to buy shares of its minority partners in various centers. Those reports caused a flutter on the Swiss stock market this week.

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

IBM to Offer an AT&T Computer System

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an apparent move to counter the expected entry by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. into the desktop-computer market, International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that it would make a popular computer operating system, originally developed by Bell Laboratories, available to users of the IBM Personal Computer.

The operating system — which controls essential internal operations of a computer — is known as UNIX. It is widely used on much larger computers, primarily by engineers and on university campuses, and can permit several computer users to work on a single machine simultaneously, which is not now possible with the IBM Personal Computer.

Industry experts said Thursday night that the announcement, which came much sooner than expected, effectively upstaged AT&T's expected introduction of its own line of desktop computers. For some time AT&T, which under the terms of its divestiture agreement is free to enter the computer business, has been expected to incorporate UNIX in that line, making the telephone company's sys-

tem particularly attractive to users of minicomputers and mainframes that operate on the UNIX system.

Now IBM has assured that its microcomputer line can also communicate with larger computers that use UNIX. "What they have done is made sure that no one else is the first to exploit UNIX" on a microcomputer, said David L.R. Stein, executive vice president of Garner Group, a Connecticut consulting group that follows IBM closely.

IBM officials declined to comment on their competition with AT&T, which owns Bell Laboratories and has licensed UNIX widely, including to IBM. But Nadine Fletcher, an IBM spokesman, said: "We see a major business opportunity and a chance to offer much more to PC users."

For users of the popular IBM Personal Computer, the decision announced Thursday makes available a tremendous amount of applications software, or programs that perform a specific task like determining stress factors in a building's structure, that have been written to run under the UNIX program. Until now, those programs could not operate on the IBM Personal Computer and its more advanced cousin, the XT, which use an operating system called PC-DOS, written by Microsoft Corp.

Hong Kong Stock Market Is Reviving

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

Hong Kong index fell 3.11 points Friday because of a taxi strike, and closed at 975.47, the index was up about 66 points from the previous Friday and about 100 points since the first of the year.

"This is not just the usual pre-Chinese New Year run-up," said Barry Aling, a manager for W.L. Carr Sons & Co. (Overseas).

As the week ended, the financial community was hoping that the enthusiasm for the TVB shares was not just a fluke. They point to the amount of money, about 6.12 billion dollars, tied up over the weekend awaiting the allotment of the shares, as representing the potential for a lasting market recovery.

The oversubscription also means a windfall for the current holders of the shares on offer, as they collect interest on the money until Jan. 23, the collection date. The interest is estimated to be 16.6 million dollars, or about 16 Hong Kong cents a share, at current interbank rates.

"This amount of available funds may draw out yet more issues," said one broker.

Other signs are surfacing of a healthier market, despite the continuing political uncertainty about Hong Kong's future after 1997. One brokerage reported that last month that they did more business for U.S. institutions buying Hong Kong shares than ever before.

The market has also reacted positively to the sale by Hong Kong Land Co. of 72 million shares of its affiliated company, Jardine Matheson & Co., Thursday. Some saw this unexpected move as another indication that Jardine's new chairman, Simon Keswick, and his choice to head Hong Kong Land, David Davies, were determined to reduce Hong Kong Land's debt, which now stands at 12 billion dollars.

The sale now reduces Hong Kong Land's stake in Jardine to 25 percent from about 43 percent. Jardine continues to hold a 35-percent stake in Hong Kong Land.

By Leslie Merszei, who will be president of the new company, said that top management is likely to be concentrated in London, rather than in Zurich as at present.

Because it will be incorporated in the United States, the new company will allow Dow to begin setting up financial-service interests in that country without exposing its parent, Dow Chemical, to adverse tax consequences. In looking for acquisitions worldwide, the company will focus on fund management, stock brokerage and merchant banking, Mr. Merszei said.

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41 Violent
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45 W. W. II guns
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7 Munro
8 Old salt’s clock
9 Regard too
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DOWN

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118 Winner at
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den: Sept. 1977

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119 Soul, in
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120 Smooth fabric
106 Gasp

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111 Greek peak
118 Seaver stat.

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GOD AND THE NEW PHYSICS

By Paul Davies. 255 pp. \$16.95.

Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by John Tierman

COSMOLOGY and religion often seem at loggerheads. When science pushes back the frontiers of our knowledge of the universe, it encroaches upon the ancient province of faith. Paul Davies, a British physicist and author, fearlessly journeys into this territorial dispute to explore the fundamental question the quarrel raises: Knowing what we do about the origin and makeup of the universe, can we still say God exists?

His effort is a careful consideration of the soul, mind and consciousness; of the beginning and end of the universe, free will and determinism, natural and supernatural. In short, he tries to cover all the possible sources of faith in God’s existence in light of the “new physics” of Einstein, Bohr, Hawking and others trying to assemble a “unified” theory of the universe. That mission requires a detailed description of physics and its brethren disciplines of mathematics, biology and astronomy.

We learn, in short order, about the particles, the fields, forces, relativity, entropy, quantum factor and space warps—the astonishing array of knowledge assembled over the past 80 years, which, Davies

views assets, can provide answers to the basic questions of existence. Indeed, he says, “Science offers a surer path to God than religion.” That is a large claim. Without a doubt, his attempt to make good on it is both prodigious and exciting.

The method of attack is reductionism—reducing natural phenomena to their smallest, constituent parts to explain them. Thus, we are treated to a rendition of Genesis, or, in a physicist’s vernacular, the Big Bang—the enormous and mysterious forces operating 15 billion years ago, when the universe was formed. It was the beginning of everything, including space and time. For centuries, theologians have maintained that the universe is a proof of God and that the universe and its laws had to have a first cause. The idea of the Big Bang (all matter and energy exploding from a “singularity,” a loo, momentary entity) is consonant with modern religious belief, because one can attribute the event to God.

Not so says Davies. “Causation is a temporal activity,” he writes. “Time must already exist before anything can be caused. The naive image of God existing before the universe is absurd if time did not exist—if there was no ‘before.’” Moreover, he explains, we needn’t search for a “cause” in the conventional sense, because we know through the discovery of the quantum factor in physics, that

events (at least on the subatomic level) can occur randomly, without cause. Just about everything else that happened after the Big Bang can similarly be explained by physics—the rapid expansion of space, the formation of particles like electrons and protons, and the emergence of forces. And once we have the stuff of the universe, the rest—stars and planets, earth and sun—is easily accounted for. No God, or “supernatural” agent need apply.

Similarly, Davies assesses Christian ideas of the soul, or selfhood, and arbitrates the long-running feud between determinism and free will. He also issues an aggressive challenge to our typical notions of divinity. As with the Big Bang, nearly all phenomena can be explained elegantly by the laws of “the queen of science.”

In describing the “physicist’s conception of nature,” Davies allows for a kind of “natural” god—not the originator of the universe or the loving, powerful God of the New Testament, but the sort that one associates with vitalism or pantheism: “In this context, God is the supreme holistic concept, perhaps many levels of description above that of the human mind.”

Rather, the depiction of a “natural god” is more like a grudging admission that Davies hasn’t quite delivered what his earlier bravado promised. As “God and the New Physics” progresses, it shifts from derivative put-downs of theology and conventional belief to something more tentative. Davies stumbles against his own discipline: too much of the physical universe escapes our grasp, and too many possibilities for an active deity remain.

His impressive effort is bound to fail, despite his eloquence, knowledge and winsome faith in science. The “new physics” simply does not answer the basic puzzles of existence.

What religion hopes to give us is not a textbook on quarks and gravity, but a set of moral beliefs, a firm commitment to ethical living, to service, to renewal of the human spirit. For all its dazzling claims and achievements, science can never give us that moral sensibility. Such considerations are not on Davies’ mind in the book, and that’s a pity. Until its scope is expanded, the search for God through particle accelerators and telescopes will always be inconclusive at best—a guide to the universe that does not chart the landscape of human existence.

John Tierman is a senior editor at the Union of Concerned Scientists. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BOOKS

“WHAT DOES YOUR MOTHER DO ABOUT A HEADACHE?” By John Tierman. © 1984 by John Tierman. Illustrations by Tim Davis. 192 pp. \$16.95. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE

NIGHT LOW

Athènes 10 51 F

Asterdam 11 51 F

Berlin 14 51 F

Brest 18 51 F

Budapest 19 51 F

Bruxelles 20 51 F

Carthagène 21 51 F

Copenhague 22 51 F

Cordoue 23 51 F

Dublin 24 51 F

Florence 25 51 F

Geneve 26 51 F

Helsinki 27 51 F

Istanbul 28 51 F

Lisbon 29 51 F

Lisbonne 30 51 F

Londres 31 51 F

Milan 32 51 F

Munich 33 51 F

Nice 34 51 F

Nicosie 35 51 F

Ostende 36 51 F

Rome 37 51 F

Saint-Petersburg 38 51 F

Saragosse 39 51 F

Sarajevo 40 51 F

Sofia 41 51 F

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Vienne 43 51 F

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Zurich 46 51 F

AFRICA

Abidjan 17 62 F

Algiers 18 62 F

Antananarivo 19 62 F

Asmara 20 62 F

Carthage 21 62 F

Cotonou 22 62 F

Cape Town 23 62 F

Conakry 24 62 F

Dakar 25 62 F

Harare 26 62 F

Johannesburg 27 62 F

Khartoum 28 62 F

Lagos 29 62 F

Maputo 30 62 F

Maseru 31 62 F

Mombasa 32 62 F

Nairobi 33 62 F

Ndjamena 34 62 F

Nouakchott 35 62 F

Port Louis 36 62 F

Rabat 37 62 F

Windhoek 38 62 F

Accra 39 62 F

Abidjan 40 62 F

Algiers 41 62 F

Asmara 42 62 F

Carthage 43 62 F

Cotonou 44 62 F

Conakry 45 62 F

Johannesburg 46 62 F

Khartoum 47 62 F

Maseru 48 62 F

Ndjamena 49 62 F

Nouakchott 50 62 F

Port Louis 51 62 F

Rabat 52 62 F

Windhoek 53 62 F

Accra 54 62 F

Abidjan 55 62 F

Algiers 56 62 F

Asmara 57 62 F

Carthage 58 62 F

Cotonou 59 62 F

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SPORTS

Wilander, McEnroe Advance in Masters

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gesture of sportsmanship and a gesture of performance marked Thursday's play at the Masters tennis tournament as Mats Wilander beat José Higueras and John McEnroe beat Johan Kriek to move into the semifinals.

The gracious moment came in the afternoon match at Madison Square Garden when Higueras was leading Wilander, 5-3, in the first set and gave back a point by missing that a serve scored as an ace, was in fact, a fault. The nasty moment came in the evening match when McEnroe was leading Kriek, 3-4, in the first set and heaved his racket into the potted plastic geraniums at the base of the court. The graphite racket shattered dangerously close to the head of a linesman.

McEnroe's display, in the midst of a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Kriek, earned him a warning from Charles Beck, the chair umpire, and a \$500 fine for "racket abuse" from Ken Farrar, the supervisor. McEnroe said he was prompted by irritation at his errant forehand, not by displeasure with the officials.

"I've done that about a thousand times and only twice has it broken," said McEnroe, who was trailing by 15-30 at the time but went on to win four of the next five points and the set. "I don't think anyone could say I did that on purpose."

Higueras' action was completely intentional and may have prevented him from achieving an upset over Wilander, who went on to win, 7-6, 6-2. With the first set at 3-3 and the game at deuce, Higueras unleashed what the officials considered an ace, and it seemed to give

him his second set point of the game. Instead, Higueras gestured with a flick of his thumb that the ball was out and then lost the replayed deuce point and the game.

"It was clear very clear," Higueras said afterward, "so I don't regret it at all."

"I thought it was a fault and he did too," said Wilander, the top-seeded player in the tournament and the Grand Prix player of the year on the strength of his nine titles in 1983.

Wilander had an opportunity to reciprocate later in the first set, after he had saved four more set points for a 5-5 tie and then had broken Higueras's service and taken a 6-5 lead. The Spaniard had a break point in the 12th game when Wilander hit a forehand cross-court shot that seemed to land wide of the court. Higueras argued briefly when the shot was called good, but Wilander stood impassively at the service line.

"Maybe I was wrong to argue," Higueras said of the point, which became academic when he won the game anyway and forced a tie-breaker. "My serve was way out. That call was much closer. It's not my problem if he doesn't want to give me a point in that situation."

In the tiebreaker, Wilander trailed, 1-4, but won the last six points, taking the last three on a pair of backhand volleys and a powerful serve.

Wilander conceded that he was "very lucky" to win the 70-minute first set, and his luck continued in the second set. With the score at 2-1, Wilander was the beneficiary of two consecutive shots that nicked the net cord and fell over, leading to a service break and a 3-1 lead. By then Higueras was tiring and increasingly bothered by a head cold.

John McEnroe firing an off-balance return to Johan Kriek.

United Press International

Soviet Bobsled Is 'Revolutionary'

By Martin Nesiry
Reuters

MOSCOW — A new two-man bobsled, slimmer, shorter and faster than any other, has astounded winter sportsmen and could win the Soviet Union a medal at next month's Winter Olympics.

Soviet bobsledders began competing in major events only five years ago, but this season the new sled has placed them high in competitions where, previously they were rank outsiders.

Surprised Western competitors have scurried to their workshops in the probably vain hope of modifying their bobs in time for the Olympics.

Soon after the sleek red bobsled's first competitive run in Königssee, West Germany, in November, Coach Roland Upmann said Soviet technicians had been working on its design since 1980.

Western sportsmen and coaches who have examined the new bobs — there are at least four of the torpedo-shaped sleds — each with serif fins — believe they are faster because of a new ball-and-socket joint in the suspension and steering unit.

The new sled has already broken course records, reaching speeds of 120 kilometers an hour (77 mph).

It appears designed to keep all four runners on the ice longer than a conventional sled, allowing it to twist and turn down the chute fast, riding to the lip without overturning.

The U.S. coach, Stefan Gaisser, a West German former world record holder, called the bob "the most revolutionary I have ever seen." He added, "Aerodynamically, there is nothing to beat it in the world."

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

	Patrick Division	Savoy Division	
W	L	T	
EDMONTON	22	17	7
Calgary	16	19	7
Vancouver	22	23	5
SEATTLE	15	18	7
Los Angeles	14	22	7
THURSDAY'S RESULTS	2	3	0
N.Y. Rangers	22	18	7
BOSTON	21	28	5
PITTSBURGH	9	28	23
NEW JERSEY	9	22	2
Admirals	2	2	0
BOSTON	20	3	5
BUFFALO	24	13	4
Quebec	20	3	3
MONTREAL	25	16	4
Montreal	23	23	2
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	2	2	0
Harris Division	21	18	4
Minneapolis	18	18	4
ST. LOUIS	19	22	4
TORONTO	17	25	5
TORONTO	15	24	5
Detroit	15	24	4
DETROIT	15	24	3
Admirals	2	2	0
EDMONTON	22	17	7
Calgary	16	19	7
Vancouver	22	23	5
SEATTLE	15	18	7
Los Angeles	14	22	7
THURSDAY'S RESULTS	2	3	0
N.Y. Rangers	22	18	7
BOSTON	21	28	5
PITTSBURGH	9	28	23
NEW JERSEY	9	22	2
Admirals	2	2	0
BOSTON	20	3	5
BUFFALO	24	13	4
Quebec	20	3	3
MONTREAL	25	16	4
Montreal	23	23	2
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	2	2	0
Harris Division	21	18	4
Minneapolis	18	18	4
ST. LOUIS	19	22	4
TORONTO	17	25	5
TORONTO	15	24	5
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Harris Division	21	18	

ART BUCHWALD

Don't Call, Get a Loan

WASHINGTON — Now that the local phone companies in the United States have received their rate increases, people are going to have to make some very hard choices before they call someone they love. If you think your telephone bills are going to be out of sight in 1984 just wait and see what happens in 1985.

"Hello, Momma, this is George."

"I don't know any George."

"George, your son."

"Oh, THAT George. You hadn't called in so long I thought you had joined the Foreign Legion."

"Don't," he said. "That way, Momma, I called you last year."

"So that's such a big deal?"

"Do you know what a local call costs these days?"

"Of course I do. I know I can't make one anymore."

"I was going to telephone you a month ago, but instead used the money to buy a car."

"Naturally a car is more important than calling your mother."

"I need a car for work. Then I was going to telephone you on your birthday, but Carol's tuition bill came in on the same day, and I had to decide whether to wish you a happy birthday or let her finish her sophomore year."

"You made the right decision. Education is much more important than calling one's mother. I thought I might hear from you last summer, but your sister tells me you went to Nantucket instead."

"Momma, I promised the family a vacation, and besides, it only cost



Thieves Take Roman Bronze
The Associated Press

FLORENCE — A Roman-era bronze statue of Jupiter valued at more than \$300,000 has been stolen from the Archaeological Museum of Florence, police said Friday. They said thieves smashed the glass enclosure of a 30-centimeter-tall (12-inch) replica of an ancient Greek masterpiece, which had been in Florence for more than 500 years.

us half as much to go to Nantucket as it would to call you."

"It didn't bother me. You made the right decision. Your sister went to Easthampton, but she also had time to ring me."

"Her husband makes \$250,000 a year, Doris can afford to make 35 local calls and not even feel it. Don't put her in the same class as me."

"So what would it hurt if you called me from the office and let the company pay for a call?"

"Momma, we're not allowed to make local calls from the office any more. Every local call we make has to be authorized by two officers of the company."

"Are you trying to tell me a big company like yours can't afford to let an employee call his mother?"

"You're talking about millions of dollars, Momma. The company is now facing a stockholder's suit because they found a woman in the accounting department who was telephoning her baby sitter every afternoon."

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"So where did you get the money to call me today?"

"The banks are now giving local telephone call loans to their favored customers. Can we talk about something else besides what this call is costing me?"

"Why not? It's your dime."

"That wasn't very funny, Momma. So what's going on with you?"

"Mrs. Fisher's husband died, and left her sitting pretty with 47,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, and \$500,000 in municipal bonds."

"What is she going to do with it?"

"She's thinking of selling it all and putting a Princess phone in her bedroom. Some women have all the luck."

"Listen, I'm going to hang up in a minute. I only took out a bank loan for one call. Is there anything you need?"

"No, I'm fine. It's nice to hear your voice. So when will you call again?"

"I'm not sure. Sally hasn't spoken to her mother for six months, and she says the next local call we make has to be to her."

"It doesn't surprise me. Your wife always struck me as a woman who didn't care how she spent her money."

Massive Novel of Woman, 88, Hailed

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 1,344-page novel about life in small-town Ohio, begun more than 50 years ago by an author who is now 88 and lives in a nursing home, has been made a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

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"I hadn't read very far when I



Author Santmyer, 88, started writing "... And Ladies of the Club" in the 1920s.

College in Ohio. Later she was a reference librarian in Dayton, Ohio.

"... And Ladies of the Club," written entirely in long-hand in bookkeeper's ledger, was originally published in 1962 by Ohio State University Press, which in 1963 had published "Ohio Town," a book of Santmyer's reminiscences. But only a few hundred copies of the \$35 book were ever sold, most of them to libraries.

The book began in the late 1920s as Santmyer's answer to Sinclair Lewis's unflattering portrait of small-town America in his 1920 novel "Main Street," taking place in southwestern Ohio and covers the period between 1868 and 1932. The title refers to members of the local women's literary club, through whom the town's political, cultural and social changes are related.

"I remember feeling ready to contradict everything Sinclair Lewis had said," Santmyer said Wednesday in a telephone conversation from Hospitality Home East in Xenia, Ohio. "It was a good book but it was prejudiced. Not all small towns are wonderful, but I'd rather live in a small town than half of any big city, any box."

Santmyer is a native of Xenia, which she went back to in 1929 after 15 years during which she graduated from Wellesley College, worked in New York as a secretary to the editor of Scribner's magazine and earned a bachelor of letters degree at Oxford University — a degree she was "invented" for American students who already had their bachelors."

"I couldn't find the book here in Los Angeles," Sindell said, "so I finally had to get it from Ohio State."

He showed it to Stanley Corwin, a Los Angeles producer who formerly was president of Pinnaclle Books and a vice president of Grosset & Dunlap and of Prentice-Hall.

"I hadn't read very far when I

realized this was a special kind of book and that it needed to come out as a book that other librarians would see," Corwin said. He and Sindell acquired the book from Ohio State University Press, which in 1963 had published "Ohio Town," a book of Santmyer's reminiscences. But only a few hundred copies of the \$35 book were ever sold, most of them to libraries.

"And Miss Santmyer gets half of that. She participates in every source of income."

Weldon Kefauver, director of the Ohio State University Press, which holds the copyright to the book, said that Santmyer interrupted work on "... And Ladies of the Club" to write "Ohio Town."

"She would write and tell me about the novel, because by then she had pretty much severed her ties with New York publishers," Kefauver said. "When she finished it and asked my advice, I asked her to send it to me, and she did — in 11 boxes."

Jamie Montgomery, assistant administrator of the nursing home, said Santmyer had been in the home since last April and is quiet and soft-spoken, and finds very quickly because of her emphysema. "If this had happened to Miss Santmyer 50 years ago, she would have been much more excited, I'm sure," Montgomery said. "But she seems to be taking it in stride — although everyone else here is extremely excited and happy for her."

Last week, however, in celebration of the 30-pound author's good health, the home's staff organized a tea party for her.

Reagan played "Yank," an American soldier recuperating from malaria. Patricia Neal played a nurse and Richard Todd played a strong-willed Scotsman, "Lachie."

Later took the book to Phyllis Grana, president and publisher of Putnam's, who was initially concerned about the book's bulk.

"But not after I had read the first 25 pages," she said. "After that I knew I just could not not buy it."

Sindell and Corwin are planning to adapt the book for a television mini-series. "Ohio State gets the lion's share of the proceeds that come in from the book and any other income," Sindell said.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis won a preliminary injunction barring a lookalike model from appearing in ads masquerading as the former first lady but was denied a request for a recall on the promotions. Christian Dior Inc. argued the ad was one of a phased-out series that would not be repeated, but Onassis went ahead with the sun. "The advertisement last ran in October 1983 and there was then and is now no plan to republish it," commented a Dior attorney. The ad showed the Jackie look-alike with the critic Gene Shalit, the model Shalit's fiancee and the actress Linda Ronstadt.

President Ronald Reagan took his wife, Nancy, to the Kennedy Center Thursday to see the stage version of "The Hasty Heart," a World War II drama that Reagan starred in 34 years ago when it was shot as a movie. "I really came here with mixed emotions," the president told the cast backstage after the play, which is about soldiers recovering at an Allied hospital in Burma during the World War II. Reagan said it was the first time he had ever seen "The Hasty Heart" performed as a play. "I didn't quite know how I'd feel. I feel good."

Reagan sat in the presidential box with his wife and the actors Burt Reynolds and Jerome Robbins, who is executive producer of the play, and Dom DeLuise, in what was considered one of his best movies. Reagan played "Yank," an American soldier recuperating from malaria. Patricia Neal played a nurse and Richard Todd played a strong-willed Scotsman, "Lachie."

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National Press Club officials in Washington have voted to give broadcaster Eric Sevareid their Fourth Estate Award for 1983, an award made yearly for distinction in a lifetime of contributions to American journalism.

Vanessa Williams, 1984 Miss America, was asked by Redbook magazine whether being black would limit her number of bookings compared with other Miss Americas. "I have had more calls for appearances than any other Miss America," she replied, "but it's not as glamorous as people think. My number is taking all the trips that I couldn't take before."

PEOPLE

Onassis Blocks Dior Ad

cause I'm committed to the Miss America circuit — St. Louis, Cleveland and Portland, Oregon. She's going to Nigeria and Jamaica."

Threatened by a lawsuit, the National Geographic Society has changed the title of its pre-column art show from "Stolen Treasures — Missing Links" to "Peru's Artistic Heritage" and eliminated the show from the annual meeting of New York art dealers David Bernstein. The action came after Bernstein objected to the suggestion that many objects in the show at the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, which had been taken from him by U.S. customs officials, had been stolen. He showed society lawyers a document from U.S. prosecutors stating that he "has not been charged by the United States with any offenses involving the theft of property." A society press release last May described the exhibit as "500 stolen pre-Columbian treasures recovered from the hands of art dealers and returned by the U.S. government to Peru." The show closes this weekend.

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Quote — Jean Stapleton has become a feminist within the past decade. The actress who played the very liberated Edith Bunker on "All in the Family" told Parade magazine: "Twenty years ago I said, 'I don't think a woman could be president.' I used to say, 'I don't think I'd like to hear a woman's voice telling the news.' There are many, many women who did not awaken to these issues until recently, and I was one of them. That secondary citizenship is part of the myths of the past, because often our limitations are made of the myths that surround us. It's an exciting time to see myths de-mythified."

LOW COST FLIGHTS

NEW YORK ONE WAY \$145. Round trip \$255, LA \$304, Paris 225/27